

Wilhelmi Bedwelli *K*
rigorum Architectonicum:

THE CARPENTERS RVLE.

Explained, reformed, and enlarged:

That is,

A Table serving for the more exact, and speedy measuring of Boord, Glasfe,
Stone, and such like, both Plaines and Solids, by the Foot, then cuer heretofore
hath in this kinde, beene set out or taught by any :

Invented, and first published in the yeere 1612, by *Wilhelm Bedwell*, Parson
of S. Ethelburghs London.

Of the use of the Trigon in measuring of Plaines by the foot.

To measure by this Table, is, by two numbers knowne, to finde the third unknowne. Things here to be measured, are magnitudes. And magnitudes or bignesses, are quantities which have either one or more dimensions, to wit, length, breadth, or thickness. These dimensions are here represented by numbers. *Of the two numbers assigned, the one must be sought amongst those on the out side of the Trigon: The other amongst those underneath the base of the same.* The numbers, as you see, doe stand against the spaces enclosed between two parallel lines. Having found your numbers given, let your eye direct you through the opposite spaces against which they stand, from the one ascending; from the other sideways, or contrarily, untill you observe both the spaces to meet, or fall into one. The number there found, is the dimension sought. *Plaines are magnitudes long and broad:* Or, Surfaces are magnitudes of two dimensions, namely, length and breadth. *Here the two numbers given, are that of the breadth, and the number of 12;* 1 A Board of 18 inches broad, and 24 foot long, is to be measured. Here the breadth 18 taken amongst those vnder the base, and 12 amongst those on the side, doe in the quadrare where their spaces meet, give 8 inches for the length desired. Now because 8 inches is contained in 24 foot 3 times: therefore the board given, doth containe 36 foot of plaine measure. 2 A pane of Glasse is 8 inches broad. Here 8 taken amongst those on the side; and 12 underneath the base, doe set vs out 18 inches for the length. If the breadth bee greater then 24, that is, then any number enclosing the Trigon, then take the halfe, one third part, one quarter, &c. and the number found shall be two, three, or foure foot, &c of plaine measure. 3 A Table of one yard and a quarter (or 45 inches) broad is to be measured. Here 45 inches is greater then any number about the Trigon; therefore I take 15 the third part of the breadth, and 15 and 12 I finde to point to 9 and $\frac{1}{2}$ for the length desired. Therefore I auerre, that euery 9 inches, and $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of an inch in length of that table, shall containe 3 foot of plaine measure. 4 A roome of 16 foot broad, and 48 foot long is to be floored; I would know how many foot of Board it will aske to couer it. Here 16 foot, that is, 196 inches is greater then any about the Trigon; therefore I take 16 the 12 part thereof: and 16 and 12 doe allow 9 inches for the length. Now because 9 inches are contained in 48 foot 64 times; and 64 times 12 are 768. Therefore I say, the floore will require 768 foot of board to couer it.

The use of the Trigon in the measuring of Solids by the for.

Solids or bodies have three dimensions, to wit, length, breadth, and thickness of these commonly the breadth and thickness are given; the length is found square timber stick of 12 inches broad, and 12 inches thick, is to be Here 12 and 12 doe point out 12 inches for the length desired. 1. 2. 18 inches broad, and 16 thick. Here I finde 6 inches for the length either one or both of numbers given, be greater then any about the Trigon, take either the one halfe, one third, and the number found shall answer in a square. 3. Suppose a stone were 4 foot (or 48 inches) ouer, and 8 in Here 24 the halfe of 48, and 8, doe assigne 9 inches for the length Therefore I say, that every 9 inches in length of that stone, shall foot of solid measure. 4. Admit the stone were a yard square, that is, broad, and 36 inches thick. Here both the dimensions, to wit, breadth and thickness, are greater then any of those about the Trigon. I take 18 and 18, the halfe of each; and I finde them to meet in the line you have 5 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$. Therefore I say, that every 5 inches, and half inch doth containe 4 foot of stone.

To measure by that our Ruler, being by the crossing of two lines
given, to finde out the third; And the eye not able in many cases
precisely to asforme all white parts of an inch that crossing is; some
have desired that these severall meanings might bee noted on the
verge of the Ruler, either above or beneath; but this being not to be
done without confusion, I doe advise them to have recourse to this
our Table, where they shall receive satisfaction: And withall it shall
teach them how to doe it. Other uses of this
our Trigon, shall, God willing, shortly bee
declared: for this straightnesse of roomes will ad-
mit of no long discourse. Vale.

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To measure by that our Ruler, being by the crossing of two lines giuen, to finde out the third; And the eye not able in many cases precisely to discern at what parts of an inch that crossing is; some haue desired that these severall markings might bee noted on the verge of the Ruler, either above or beneath; but this being not to be done without confusion, I doe aduise them to haue recourse to this our Table, where they shall receive satisfaction. And withall it shall teach them how to doe it. Other uses of this our Trigon, shall, God willing, shortly bee declared: for this straightnesse of roome will admit of no long discourse. Vale.

24	23	3	14
22	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
21	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	22
20	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	21
19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
18	4 $\frac{11}{16}$	4 $\frac{11}{16}$	19
17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
16	5 $\frac{11}{16}$	5 $\frac{11}{16}$	17
15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
10	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
43 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
57 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
86 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
172 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1718	864	576	432	345 $\frac{1}{2}$	188	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	